

Imaging

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Imaging refers to the science of obtaining pictures or more complicated spatial representations, such as animations or 3-D computer graphics models, from physical things.

The science of photography is not quite a subset of imaging, because it includes attempts to construct images which have little relation to the physical (such as double exposures, lens effects, etc).

Imaging also includes activities such as:

- Taking photographs using non-visible ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Extracting images from living things, through techniques such as positron emission tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, near-infrared fluorescence imaging, computed axial tomography, EEG or MEG (this is called medical imaging).
- Microscopy-based image collection techniques such as dark field imaging, staining, or working with devices such as electron microscopes, atomic force microscopes or scanning tunneling microscopes.
- Writing computer programs to improve the quality of collected images, or to construct images which merge information from multiple sources. Note, though, that imaging is largely distinct from visualization.
- Making a copy of the contents of a hard disk.

See Also

- image processing
- Image Optimization (<http://ejrs.com/optimizers.html>) Image Optimization Tools

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